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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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24 May 1983

CHINA REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING RADIO ON KAMPUCHEAN WAR SITUATION

OW230727 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 22 Apr 83

["International Current Events" program commentary: "Democratic Kampuchean Forces Heroically Deal Blows at Vietnamese Aggressor Troops"]

[Text] Since the end of March, the Vietnamese authorities have amassed large numbers of Vietnamese aggressor troops and launched attacks against camps of Kampuchean patriotic forces along the Kampuchean-Thai border, slaughtering innocent Kampuchean civilians.

The Vietnamese authorities attempted to show their might by wiping out the Kampuchean patriotic forces and extricating themselves from their increasingly isolated position. However, things are going contrary to their wishes. The Vietnamese aggressor troops have suffered crushing blows by the Kampuchean patriotic forces.

Although a few camps of the Kampuchean patriotic forces have been seized by the Vietnamese aggressor troops in their current offensive along the Kampuchean-Thai border, it certainly cannot stop the growth of the Kampuchean resistance forces against Vietnamese aggression and cannot change the situation on the battlefield where the Vietnamese aggressor troops are on the decline.

After several years of fighting, the situation has changed considerably on the Kampuchean battlefield. The Democratic Kampuchean armed forces' tactics and fighting capacity have markedly improved. The areas controlled by Democratic Kampuchea and guerrilla areas have been extended from the mountainous border areas deep into the interior. The patriotic armed forces in the Cardamom Mountains and Melai Mountain area in western Kampuchea have frequently struck out along Highway No 5 to the east and opened a new battlefield. The area controlled by the patriotic forces in northern Kampuchea has expanded from Phnom Dang Raek to the interior, and new guerrilla areas have been opened at Phnom Koulén, near Highway No 6 and in the Tonle Sap Lake area. The patriotic forces in northeastern Kampuchea have further consolidated the area controlled by them and are closely coordinating with the activities of the patriotic forces in areas on both banks of the Mekong River in eastern Kampuchea. Now the Kampuchean patriotic forces are able to take actions in all the provinces and even around and inside Phnom Penh City. This has given the Democratic Kampuchean patriotic forces a vast field to hit back at the current Vietnamese offensive.

After the Vietnamese aggressor troops occupied a few camps of the Kampuchean patriotic forces along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the Kampuchean patriotic forces launched widespread guerrilla warfare in various parts of the country and seized the initiative to attack Vietnamese troops, wiping out a number of enemy effectives and causing difficulties to Vietnamese logistic support.

On the western battlefield in Leach, Pursat Province, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army mounted fierce attacks on Vietnamese troops on 2-5 April and routed the 339th Division, two regiments of the 7th Division, one regiment of the 9th Division and the 16th Independent Regiment of the Vietnamese forces. In this battle, Democratic Kampuchean forces captured 43 Vietnamese strongholds including platoon, company, battalion and regimental positions; destroyed 10 Vietnamese food storage and ammunition depots, 50 military vehicles and more than 700 war constructions of various kinds; and controlled an area 34 km in length.

On the Battambang battlefield, from 30 March to 2 April, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas captured 12 Vietnamese strongholds along the railway and Highway No 5, wiped out more than 170 Vietnamese troops, seized some weapons and ammunition, demolished 6 railway and highway bridges and 36 culverts, and controlled about 10 km of railway and 10 km of highway. In this battle, Democratic Kampuchean forces also liberated 10 villages.

Since 4 April, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army has captured three Vietnamese strongholds at (Gui Shan), (Guang Shan) and (Zong Bang Shan) near Pailin, Battambang Province; controlled a regimental and a battalion stronghold in this area; and killed a number of Vietnamese troops. In Koh Kong Province, on 15 and 16 April, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army captured 42 Vietnamese regimental, battalion, company and platoon strongholds and killed and wounded more than 370 Vietnamese troops.

The victories scored by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have seriously foiled the current Vietnamese offensive. The Vietnamese forces on the Kampuchean battlefield have found themselves unable to cope with all the problems at the same time. This once again shows that the just war waged by the Kampuchean people to resist Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation is invincible. Even though the Vietnamese forces have superior equipment provided by the Soviet Union, they still cannot stamp out the raging flames of resistance of the Kampuchean people, and can only find themselves encircled by the Kampuchean people. At the same time, recent developments on the Kampuchean battlefield also shows people that the current dry season offensive launched by the Vietnamese forces does not prove that they are really strong but is just another desperate struggle in defeat.

[OW230803] One of the intentions of the Vietnamese authorities in mustering their aggressor forces in Kampuchea to launch a massive military move is to use the armed attacks to disrupt the unity among the three patriotic forces in the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea and destroy them one by one. Contrary to the Vietnamese authorities' wishes, the three patriotic forces of Democratic Kampuchea have further strengthened their unity in the face of the Vietnamese aggressors' large-scale offensive.

Before the current Vietnamese offensive started, the CGDK's military coordination committee held a meeting. The military leaders of the three patriotic forces unanimously pledged to strengthen coordination of their military activities and cooperate with each other on the battlefield in Vietnamese aggression. Since the Vietnamese aggressor troops launched the current offensive, the three Kampuchean patriotic forces under the leadership of the CGDK have coordinated their actions militarily and politically to strike back at the Vietnamese offensive.

Samdech Sihanouk, president of the CGDK, issued statements and gave talks strongly condemning the Vietnamese attacks against camps of Kampuchean patriotic forces and the slaughtering of Kampuchean civilians. Sihanouk said that CGDK forces are now moving deep into the interior of Kampuchea to strike at the Vietnamese aggressor troops and that no matter how the situation may develop he will never quit the CGDK. He said, "I cannot submissively surrender my motherland to Vietnam or the Soviet Union. I want the whole world as well as Vietnam and the Soviet Union to know that as long as I live I will never accept as a fait accompli the situation imposed in my country by Vietnam and the Soviet Union." Samdech Sihanouk indicated that he plans to return to Kampuchea in the not too distant future to visit his colleagues and subordinates, inspect the liberated areas and attend the third meeting of the CGDK.

Khieu Samphan, vice president of the CGDK, gave a talk saying that the Kampuchean people, the national army and the CGDK should unite still more closely and deal more vigorous blows at the Vietnamese Le Duàn aggressive clique militarily, politically and diplomatically until all the Vietnamese aggressor troops are driven out of Kampuchea.

Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, has also repeatedly exposed and condemned the crimes of the Vietnamese troops in slaughtering Kampuchean civilians. He said that "we must liberate our country." This shows that in the struggle against Vietnamese aggression, the CGDK has been further consolidated and strengthened and is playing an increasingly important leading role. Vietnam's political scheme to undermine the CGDK has failed once again.

Recently, Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed a series of documents to strengthen so-called bilateral cooperation. At the same time, Vietnam has been assembling troops and attempting to launch a new offensive against democratic Kampuchea. In view of the situation, Democratic Kampuchean forces are in combat readiness and prepared at all times to foil a new Vietnamese offensive.

CSO: 4005/771

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HISTORY, PROSPECTS OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT VIEWED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 5, 1 Mar 83 pp 4-6

[Article by Zha Jirong [0179 4764 2837] et al: "The Whole Story of the Non-aligned Movement"]

[Text] The seventh summit conference of the nonaligned countries was originally scheduled to be held in September 1982 in the Iraqi capital of Baghdad, but because of the effect of the Iraq-Iran War the time and venue were changed to March 1983 in New Delhi. Currently, many nonaligned countries are launching diplomatic activities centered on the New Delhi summit conference.

The nonaligned movement has a history of 21 years. Since 1961, six summit conferences have been held in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo, and Havana. The number of its member countries has grown from the original 25 to the present 95, and includes the great majority of Third World countries. It has now become a rising, powerful political tide on the international political stage. Study of the historical conditions behind the rise of the non-aligned movement and its future prospects for development will be helpful in understanding and grasping changes in the international situation.

Rise and Development of the Movement

The nonaligned movement suited the changing development of the international situation. After World War II, there was an unprecedented awakening of the colonial and semicolonial peoples. The influence of the victory of the Chinese revolution and the holding of the Bandung Asian-African Conference in 1955 pushed the national liberation movements in Asia and Africa to a new high tide. In 1960, 17 countries in Africa south of the Sahara declared independence, and the Western press called it the "year of African independence." On the other hand, the old colonialists tried hard to preserve their colonial interests and America took the opportunity to fill the "vacuum" by pursuing a neocolonial policy, while the other rising superpower, the Soviet Union, began to contend with America for the vast intermediate zone between Asia and Africa in quest of world hegemony. The struggle between the big powers, especially America and the Soviet Union, for spheres of influence posed a bigger and bigger threat to the independence, sovereignty, and security of Third World countries. In this situation, some prestigious, influential leaders of national liberation movements, like Tito, Nasser, Nehru, Nkrumah, and Sukarno,

together discussed and initiated the nonaligned movement. Of them Comrade Tito played a key role in the holding of the first conference of nonaligned countries. In addition, one of the founders of the nonaligned movement--Prince Sihanouk, chairman of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea--actively participated in the leadership of the movement from its beginning and constantly made valuable contributions to it. The heads of the countries leading the movement unanimously agreed that the aims of the movement would be peace, neutrality, and nonalignment, and they actively promoted the unity of all Third World countries in order to struggle against new and old colonialism and against big-power intervention and to safeguard world peace.

The following characteristics were shown in the course of the 21-year struggle of the nonaligned movement:

I. Politically, it developed from peaceful neutrality to opposition to imperialism and colonialism and then to opposition to big-power politics and hegemonism. The purpose of the nonaligned movement was to unite the newly independent countries and the national liberation movement organizations to form an independent political force that would take part in international affairs; it refused to join military blocs or be an appendage of either superpower, America or the Soviet Union; and the movement developed close ties with the struggle of the Third World countries for further independence and liberation politically and economically. At the beginning of its rise, its members had various political tendencies, among them nationalism, pacifism, and also the pragmatism of maintaining a balance between the big powers; the common intent of the founding countries was to maintain a peaceful neutrality between the two big camps. But the practice of the nonaligned movement broke through the movement's originally designated frame of peaceful neutrality. A large group of newly independent countries became the main force in the nonaligned movement, and the leading banner they raised high was anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. At the first and second summit conferences of the nonaligned countries, they directed the spearhead of their struggle mainly at old-line imperialism, demanding the "final abolishment of colonialism," after which the spearhead would gradually be turned toward U.S. Neocolonialism. After the world entered the 1970's, and following the day-by-day sharpening of the contention between the two hegemonists, America and the Soviet Union, in the Third World, some countries that had been directly threatened or bullied by Soviet hegemonism proposed that the nonaligned countries could not only oppose the U.S. hegemonist but should make opposition to both the U.S. and Soviet hegemonism their main goal.

The hegemonistic actions by America placed it in a position diametrically opposed to most of the nonaligned countries, and in the 1970's it was the target of criticism at every summit conference and foreign ministers' conference of the nonaligned countries, and was particularly censured either by name or not on the questions of Africa, the Middle East, Indochina, disarmament, and racial discrimination.

The understanding by the nonaligned countries of the Soviet Union's pursuit of hegemonism was a process of development and change. The first and second summit conferences of the nonaligned countries directed their main spearhead at

America, but it declared that the world was divided into "poor countries" and "rich countries," censured the "balance of terror between the superpowers," and opposed the "big-power monopoly" of international affairs, so that actually it referred to both America and the Soviet Union. Before the fourth summit conference at the nonaligned countries, Soviet leader Brezhnev sent a letter to Boumedienne, chairman of the conference, exerting pressure on him not to permit the conference to refer to "rich countries" and "poor countries" or to "big countries" and "small countries," and not permit it to refer to both the Soviet Union and America. The Algerian government made this letter public, and the indignation of the countries attending the conference was aroused so that for the first time the conference declared its opposition to "hegemonist powers." In the fifth summit conference's "Political Declaration," the "military competition in the Indian Ocean" was condemned many times, and the conference called on the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean to refuse to "provide conveniences" for foreign warships and military aircraft. On the question of an "Indian Ocean peace zone," both the Soviet Union and America were put in the position of being on trial. In the middle of the 1970's, the Soviet Union stepped up its southern strategy by first supporting Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea and then directly sending troops to invade Afghanistan, causing more nonaligned countries to direct their spearhead of struggle at the Soviet Union. In February 1982, at the conference in India of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries, with the hard effort of Yugoslavia, Singapore, Pakistan, and most of the countries represented at the conference, the conference passed a document demanding that foreign armed forces withdraw from Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and the conference also opposed the Soviet Union's setting up military bases in the Indian Ocean. There are now many members of the nonaligned movement, each in a different predicament, and their feelings about the U.S. and Soviet hegemonists are not completely identical, and thus each member lays its own particular emphasis on the question of opposing hegemonism. But, from a look at the general process of development of the nonaligned movement, one sees that more and more of the countries are plunging into the struggle against hegemony and that this is advantageous for weakening the two hegemonists, and thus advantageous for safeguarding world peace.

II. The movement developed forward, and the struggle gradually paid attention to the economic domain. In order to consolidate their political independence and develop their national economies, the nonaligned countries gradually made the striving for economic independence a major strategic task. In the declaration of the third summit conference in 1970, the chapters and sections in the economic part exceeded those in the political part, and pointed out that many newly independent countries were "still under the rule of imperialism and the exploitation of neocolonialism"; therefore, "striving to realize, on an equal and mutually beneficial basis, economic independence" was one of the nonaligned movement's fundamental goals. After this, all successive summit conferences listed the economic question on their important agenda, affirming and clarifying the struggle goals, program, and tactics of the Third World in the economic domain.

1. They made the striving for establishment of a new international economic order their common program of struggle. Because the Western countries shifted

the burden of their economic crisis onto others, the economic and trade situation of many nonaligned countries deteriorated seriously. They held that if they wanted to realize "economic independence on the basis of equality and mutual benefit," they had to change the old irrational international relationships. The fourth summit conference in 1973 fully endorsed the slogan raised by the "International Group of 77" to establish a "new international economic order," and pointed out that this was a "new strategy for global development." In 1976, the Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly, disregarding extremely strong obstruction on the part of America and the Soviet Union, passed the "Declaration on Establishing a New International Economic Order" and the "Action Program." The declarations of the fifth and sixth summit conferences also put forward a specific plan for the "new order," stressing that it was "one of the most important and urgent tasks" of the nonaligned movement.

2. They raised collective self-reliance and gave impetus to raising "South-South cooperation" to the height of strategy. The fifth summit conference in 1976 put forward the idea of self-reliance, expanding the bilateral, regional economic cooperation of the developing countries into the entire framework of the Third World. The declaration of the sixth summit conference in 1976 pointed out that if the developing countries, on the basis of mutual benefit, would practice self-reliance and strengthen their cooperation, they not only "could accelerate their own economic development" but also would strengthen their position and actual strength in carrying out negotiations with the developed countries for the realization of a new international economic order. Under the influence of this idea, in February 1982 the first "South-South" conference was held, in New Delhi, and the vast majority of the 44 countries represented at the conference were nonaligned countries. At the same time as this, the nonaligned countries adopted a comparatively flexible attitude with regard to the "South-North dialogue," holding that the majority of countries now facing serious economic difficulties should proceed from reality and adopt the tactic of different approaches in striving for aid with no strings attached.

Major Problems the Movement Faces

The mainstream of the nonaligned movement is for its member countries to take united action in order to realize their common goals, but each of them faces political, economic, and social problems to different degrees, and between neighboring countries there still exist territorial, border, nationality, and religious faction contradictions left over from history. After the countries obtained political independence, these contradictions were exposed with each passing day, and some of them were even intensified. In addition, the meddling of imperialism and hegemonism, either overtly or covertly, made the contradictions between the countries more complex. If in the past, with the joint hard efforts of some prestigious, influential leaders, the movement was able to harmonize these contradictions to a certain degree, then following the deaths one by one of leading personages like President Tito, as well as the obstructions by the big and small hegemonists, there appeared in the non-aligned movement some new difficulties with respect to harmonizing internal differences, promoting unity, and struggling for common interests.

Those in power in an extremely small number of nonaligned countries sought to enlarge their personal influence or to enlarge their own spheres of influence, and even instigated military conflicts. This is an outstanding problem now facing the movement. Some nonaligned countries like Vietnam and Cuba, after becoming independent, relying on the relative growth in their economic and military power, pursued a policy of power politics against neighboring countries, bullying and insulting smaller and weaker countries, and even sending troops on military expeditions, thereby sabotaging regional stability. It must be pointed out that behind the disputes between Third World countries there is always the direct or indirect meddling by the two hegemonists. For example, when Vietnam invaded Kampuchea and exercised regional hegemony it had the powerful support of the Soviet Union. The two hegemonists have made use of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the contradictions between various Arab countries in their contention in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region for strategic natural resources and strategic points, thereby causing this region to be in a state of upheaval for a long time with the flames of war unextinguished. The military conflicts between the nonaligned countries not only harm both sides but also disperse the attention of the movement. The Iraq-Iran War caused the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries to not be held as scheduled in Baghdad, and also adversely affected the nonaligned countries' harmonizing of their positions and discussion of countermeasures before the holding of the 37th UN General Assembly Session.

The shifting by the Western countries of their economic crisis onto others also caused many nonaligned countries to face serious economic difficulties and brought about unfavorable factors for the movement. In the recent 3 years, the developed capitalist countries of the West have been sunk in a general economic recession, and they have done all they could to use export to extort superprofits. At the same time, through their control markets, they have depressed the prices of raw materials and primary products and have raised the prices of industrial products, so that the foreign trade situation of the non-aligned countries and other developing countries has constantly worsened. And the international financial groups have greatly raised credit interest rates and cut down on loans, aggravating even more the financial difficulties of many countries. Many of the nonaligned countries that face serious economic crises, in order to solve this matter of extreme urgency, have one after another sought new loans from Western countries and international financial organizations, or asked for extensions on repaying their debts. Under these circumstances, certain nonaligned countries in their international contacts fix their eyes on immediate economic benefits and find it hard to also take account of their overall interests on major international questions. America, the Soviet Union, and other Western countries have taken this opportunity to exert pressure on debtor nations, and have also made use of contradictions, threats, and lures of material gain to sabotage the unity of the nonaligned movement. This has brought new difficulties to the nonaligned movement's harmonizing of the positions of its member countries and to its struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Prospects for Development

Owing to the current disruption caused by internal problems, the strength of the nonaligned movement has not yet been fully displayed. This reflects the

fact that the nonaligned movement in its struggle is developing forward in a tortuous manner. But this is only a nondominant aspect in the movement's progress. Looking at the trends developing in history and at the overall strategic situation, we see that the population of the Third World is multitudinous, that it is rich in natural resources, and that its strategic position is important. Also, because it has been the greatest sufferer from the contention between the Soviet and American hegemonists, it is the main force opposing imperialism, colonialism, and hegemonism, and its weight in international affairs will become heavier and heavier. The nonaligned movement, which is struggling for the interests of the Third World, possesses great vitality. With regard to their current difficulties, the vast majority of nonaligned countries can, through joint hard efforts, in line with the spirit of taking the overall situation into account and having cardinal principles in mind and of seeking common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones, and based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, find ways and methods of solving their problems.

Looking forward into the future, it can be affirmed that the aim of the non-aligned movement will still be to oppose imperialism, colonialism, and hegemonism and to safeguard national independence and world peace. The nonaligned countries universally oppose the launching by America and the Soviet Union of an arms race in an unprecedented scale, oppose military blackmail and war threats, demand that the two hegemonists be the first to disarm, and have many times called for turning the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean, and Latin America into peace zones and nonnuclear zones. American connivance with Israel's expansion in the Middle East, its support of the South African racist regime, and its intervention in the internal affairs of various Latin American countries have been constantly censured by the nonaligned movement. In 1982, the 37th UN General Assembly Session by a vast majority of votes passed a resolution demanding that foreign armed forces withdraw from Kampuchea and Afghanistan and also confirmed the legal seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations. The basic attitude of the nonaligned countries toward these questions will not change.

The nonaligned movement will continue to push for united action by all countries of the Third World in the struggle for the establishment of a "new international economic order." In view of the fact that the fourth summit conference of nonaligned countries had formulated a "new strategy for global development" in striving for the establishment of a "new international economic order," the fifth and sixth summit conferences made the plan for a "new order" more specific. Therefore, it is estimated that throughout the entire decade of the 1980's the nonaligned countries will continue to strive hard to realize this strategic task.

Within the nonaligned movement, there exists a struggle between upholding or departing from the movement's neutrality and the nonaligned aim. India will be the host of the seventh summit conference and the chairman of the movement for 3 years. Therefore, whether it will, according to the common demands of the nonaligned countries, impartially deal with the major questions that the conferences will discuss and make resolutions on, doubtless will have an influence on the movement's prospects that cannot be ignored. With regard to the Afghanistan and Kampuchea questions, India refused to censure the Soviet

Union and Vietnam for their acts of aggression. It recognized the Heng Samrin regime and, disregarding the objective fact that the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea had already been established with Prince Sihanouk as its chairman, refused to invite Prince Sihanouk to attend the seventh summit conference. The above-mentioned attitude of India has already drawn the dissatisfaction of the ASEAN countries, and many nonaligned countries have also expressed their objection to it. The struggle centering on inviting Prince Sihanouk to the seventh summit conference is still being waged. However, since Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi wants to restore India's image as a nonaligned country, people expect that she will take into consideration the desires of the vast majority of member countries with regard to a series of major questions. If she wants to have a good summit conference, she must obtain the multisided cooperation of the member countries.

The rise of the nonaligned movement poses a serious challenge to imperialism and hegemonism, and has increased the Third World's influence in international affairs. The Third World countries pin great expectations on the nonaligned movement. In recent years there has been developing a tendency for many countries in Latin America to maintain independence and keep the initiative in their own hands, and "an upsurge in nonalignment is taking shape in Latin America"; during the Malvinas Islands War, the nonaligned movement's support of Argentina played a role in promoting the struggle in the Latin American region against American interference and control. Venezuela and Columbia have applied for membership in the nonaligned movement. It looks as if the serious threats posed by the two hegemonists and the constant development of the tendency to maintain independence and keep the initiative in their own hands will impel the forces within the nonaligned movement who demand the strengthening of unity and the safeguarding of the movement's fundamental aims will, from first to last, occupy the dominant position, so that the extremely small number of people who are splitting the movement will become more and more isolated, and thus the ranks of the nonaligned movement will be continually strengthened in the course of struggle.

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CSO: 4005/715

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TRADE GROUP RECEIVED--According to TIANJIN RIBAO, on the evening of 25 April, Comrade Chen Weida met and feted the president and his entourage of the Kobe City Association for the Promotion of International Trade in Japan at the municipal guest house. During the banquet, hosts and guests held a friendly talk on the issue of developing friendship and on the matters of common concern such as the economy, trade and scientific and technological cooperation. Attending the reception and banquet were Li Lanqing, deputy mayor of the municipality, and Wang Ping, director of the municipal foreign affairs office. The Japanese association's delegation arrived at Tianjin on 24 April at the invitation of the municipal branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. [Text] [SK260328 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Apr 83]

CSO: 4005/771

PARTY AND STATE

WAYS TO IMPROVE PARTY STYLE OUTLINED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 83 p 1

[Speech by Gao Zhanxiang [7559 0594 4382], provincial party committee secretary, at the closing meeting of the Fourth Provincial Party Discipline Inspection Work Conference; date and place not specified]

[Text] Comrades:

Under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the guidance of the attending comrades of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and by the common effort of all the participants, the Fourth Provincial Party Discipline Inspection Work Conference has been successful and reached the anticipated goal.

Today, our conference will soon conclude. What will the comrades do after returning to their posts? On this question, Comrade Chong Zhi [1504 2535] expressed his concrete opinions and made specific arrangements a while ago. I feel that his view was well put and purposeful. I hope that the comrades, upon returning to their posts, will, in conjunction with the practical conditions of their areas, implement it.

To fulfill the spirit of this conference, I wish to bring out three points for reference by the comrades.

First, we must earnestly communicate and implement the spirit of the conference and make practical arrangements for the discipline inspection work for this year.

The main task of this conference is to communicate and implement the spirit of the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and arrange and plan the work of our province for this year. The provincial party committee considers this conference extremely important. Upon returning to your own areas, you must earnestly communicate the spirit of this conference to the prefectural, municipal and county party committees and the various party organizations directly under the province, concretely implementing and truly fulfilling it.

Comrade Gao Youmin's [2580 1635 3046] speech is a main document of this conference. It was discussed and passed in principle by the standing committee of the provincial party committee. Upon further revision in line with the views expressed by the comrades at the discussions, the provincial party committee will print and distribute it to the party committees of the various levels for earnest implementation.

Comrade Gao Yang's [7559 2254] personally written statement, though not lengthy, is most weighty and important, expressing both the fundamental and the concrete and possessing both depth and height. One may say that it contains the key to the solution of the party style issue of our province. We must properly understand its meaning and further our discipline inspection work.

On the basis of the spirit of the conference, all areas and all departments must earnestly analyze the conditions of the party style and party discipline in their own units and determine the improvements made, the existing problems and the obstacles. Thereafter, they must formulate purposeful and feasible concrete action plans. The various prefectural and municipal party committees and the various party organizations directly under the province must each write a brief report on the implementation of the spirit of the conference and submit it to the provincial party committee and provincial discipline inspection commission.

Next, we must mobilize the whole party to work on the party style and unfold a new phase in the discipline inspection work of our province.

As proved by the practice of many areas, the existence of work plans does not necessarily mean success in the work on the party style and party discipline. Only by mobilizing the whole party will we unfold a new phase. Some comrades want to know what is considered as the whole party working on the party style and what the main indications are. After summing up the discussions by all of us, perhaps we may say that there are four indications:

1. Personal participation by the first and second in command of the party committees of the various levels.
2. Reliance on the party organizations of the various levels.
3. Full-time effort by a strong discipline inspection contingent.
4. Mobilization of the broad party members to struggle against the unhealthy trends, thereby truly involving the whole party.

Among the four items, personal participation by the first and second in command of the party committees is mentioned first. Comrades Hu Yaobang of the Party Central Committee and Gao Yang of the provincial party committee both personally participate in the work. If the first and second in command of all the party committees, from the Party Central Committee

to the provincial, municipal, prefectural and county committees, down to the party branches, will all personally participate in the work, the party style issue will not be hard to solve. One important spirit of Comrade Gao Yang's written statement is his request that the first in command of the party committees personally tackle the work on the party style. He particularly stressed that "it is not only necessary for the secretary to tackle the matter, but he must also be forceful." Two words are emphasized here: "tackle" and "forceful." A while ago Comrade Chong Zhi elaborated on the word "tackle," viz., attaining the "five-tackle." What is the meaning of "forceful" stressed by Comrade Gao Yang? I interpret it as requiring the secretary to be blameless in personal conduct, to act justly, to refuse to be taken in by fallacies and to have the courage to face tough situations. Otherwise, we will have to let other people rectify our party style.

Personal participation by the first and second in command is extremely important, but the effort of the whole party is still necessary. It means that the party organizations of the various levels must truly include the party style issue in the daily agenda and handle it as an important task of the party.

To achieve participation by the whole party, we must, in accordance with the demands of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, concentrate on reinforcing the discipline inspection organs of the various levels and assemble a full complement of cadres according to the requirements of cadre "four-ization." We must turn each and every member of our discipline inspection ranks into an iron man in rectifying the party style and upholding the party discipline!

To achieve participation by the whole party, we must vigorously activate the broad party members to struggle against the unhealthy trends. Struggling against the decadent things is the bounden duty of our Communist Party members. In mobilizing the whole party to struggle for the basic improvement of the party style, we must educate our party members to do credit to our party, to seek benefit for the people and to make contributions to the three basic improvements! Such education is the permanent cure.

Lastly, we must vigorously curb the unhealthy trends and struggle for the basic improvement of the party style in our province!

In line with their own practical conditions, the various areas must concentrate their firepower on the unhealthy trends which are most harmful and have aroused the strongest objections from the masses and drastically crack down on them. This issue was particularly mentioned by Comrade Cao Youmin in his speech. This year, achievements obvious to the masses must be made. Short of doing so, there will be no new phase; by so doing, it will hasten the basic improvement of the party style in our province.

The above three points can be summed up into 12 words: earnest implementation; participation by the whole party; drastically curbing the unhealthy trends.

In short, we must, in accordance with the spirit of the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, further mobilize the whole party and vigorously concentrate on the party style. In regard to the unhealthy trends, we must "take a firm hold of them relentlessly" and "work with real guns and real knives." Once started, we must fight to the bitter end! The end is the basic improvement of the party style. We must be resolute, advance vigorously and struggle for the earliest basic improvement of the party style in our province!

I now declare the successful close of the Fourth Provincial Party Discipline Inspection Work Conference of Hebei province!

6080

CSO: 4005/704

PARTY AND STATE

MEASURES ON IMPROVING PARTY STYLE EXPLAINED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Cao Youmin [2580 1635 3046], first secretary of Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission at the Fourth Provincial Party Discipline Inspection Work Conference on 12 March]

[Text] The assignment of this conference is to earnestly study and implement the spirit of the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Besides earnestly studying Comrades Deng Xiaoping's and Hu Yaobang's speeches on reform in order to understand the guiding ideology, our focus is to learn Comrade Wang Heshou's [3769 7729 1108] talk entitled "Achieve the Basic Improvement of the Party Style as Soon as Possible" passed at the plenary session. It is an important document to mobilize the strengths of the entire party and strive for the basic improvement of the party style as soon as possible, in order to ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations and the reform. It fully embodies the Party Central Committee's strong determination and firm will to achieve the basic improvement of the party style. We must deeply understand its spirit and demands and earnestly and comprehensively implement it. To rectify the party style and tighten party discipline, the party committees and discipline inspection commissions of all levels in our province adopted last year a series of measures and performed a large amount of work, giving first priority to the rectification of political discipline, stressing unity with the Party Central Committee in politics, ensuring the smooth progress of the various tasks of bringing order out of chaos, basically fulfilling the policies, cracking down in full scale on the serious crimes in the economic realm, investigating and handling a large number of cases, greatly abating the economic criminal activities and giving the broad party members and cadres a vivid ideological education against corruption. At the same time, we waged a relentless struggle against the evil winds and unlawful and undisciplined conduct and drastically curbed several unhealthy trends, thereby restoring somewhat the party's fine traditions and practices and achieving an obvious improvement in the party style. After studying intensively the documents of the 12th Party Congress, the comrades of the entire party

enhanced their consciousness and confidence in striving for the basic improvement of the party style. These constitute the foundation of our progress, which must be fully affirmed. However, we must realize that the party style has not basically improved. The various manifestations of impurity in ideology, in style and in organization pointed out by the Party Central Committee are, to different degrees, found in our province, and some of them are quite serious. The task of rectifying the party style and tightening party discipline is formidable. To succeed in the task, the comrades of the entire party must exert a greater effort.

Basic Demands in 1983

The 12th Party Congress clearly prescribed the basic improvement of the party style within 5 years. This year, we must strengthen our confidence, enhance our spirit, work more concretely and earnestly perform several tasks, in order to make a substantial advance in party style and party discipline and lay a firm foundation for the basic improvement of the party style.

First, all party members and cadres, primarily the leading cadres of the county level and above, must enhance their communist awareness and strengthen their party spirit. In addition to purging the unhealthy trends in themselves, they must lead the broad party members and masses in the areas and units under their jurisdiction to effectively curb the evil practices in housing construction, housing assignment, "shifting from farming to nonfarming," and using one's influence to make special arrangements for one's children and relatives and seek private gain, in order to drastically curb the emergence of new economic crimes and illegal and undisciplined activities of all kinds.

Second, the party organizations of all levels, primarily the party committees and party organizations of the county level and above, must take the responsibility and personally concentrate on the party style, in order to further enhance the effort of the entire party to improve the party style, promptly change the slack and weak conditions of the leading teams of some units and greatly reduce the situation of being afraid to tackle the unhealthy trends and unlawful and undisciplined activities.

Third, in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution and the Party Central Committee's demands on structural reform, we must reinforce the discipline inspection organization, raise the ideological-political level of the cadres and improve the work style.

The foregoing constitute our basic demands and struggle goal for the year 1983.

Several Issues of Understanding

The 12th Party Congress formulated for the entire party the programs for achieving the socialist modernization construction and for party building.

They are the basic laws of the party and must be earnestly implemented. Failing to keep pace in ideology may lead to mistakes out of confusion.

1. Our understanding of the momentous significance of basically improving the party style must be raised to the height of politics.

The basic improvement of the party style is the fundamental guarantee of fulfilling the socialist modernization program. Comrade Chen Yun's thesis that party style is the life or death issue of the party in power has been reaffirmed by the 12th Party Congress. Besides being verified by the experiences of history, it has been proved as a truth by the Feisiang and Xinle incidents and the numerous facts revealed since the crackdown on the serious economic crimes. When the party in power exercises its power in serving the people heart and soul, the party and the revolutionary construction cause will flourish and develop. Conversely, if it uses the power for private gain, it will bound to lead to the corruption and deterioration of the party. The quality of the party style determines whether the people support the party or not, which, in turn, determines the destiny of the party as well as that of the socialist construction.

To achieve the basic improvement of the party style, the Party Central Committee, in addition to its clear-cut principles and plans, formulated, subsequent to the "Guiding Principles" on political life, the best party constitution as an effective weapon to rectify the party style and tighten party discipline. The broad masses urgently demand that the party style be basically improved as soon as possible and that the party wholeheartedly lead them toward the goal of the four modernizations. Under this situation, every Communist Party member is confronted with a severe test. If, instead of stepping forward boldly and waging a firm struggle against all unhealthy trends, a leading comrade lacks confidence, feels pessimistic and hopeless, or considers the unhealthy trends "trivialities" and treats them with indifference, it will be a major issue of whether he is qualified for the party's assignment and worthy of its trust.

We must earnestly study the instructions of the Party Central Committee and, in conjunction with our practical experiences, understand the importance of the party style issue from the height of politics, in order to raise our consciousness in struggling for its basic improvement.

2. Rectifying the party style and tightening party discipline are the responsibilities of the whole party and require a concerted effort.

After the severe devastations in the 10-year civil strife, the rectification of the party style and party discipline cannot be accomplished by any one department. After the Third Plenary Session, the Party Central Committee itself handled the work and produced obvious results. Inspired by the Party Central Committee, the decision of our provincial party committee last year to ask the entire party to devote itself to the party style also produced good results, but it was only a beginning. The party constitution passed at the 12th Party Congress clearly stipulates:

"Firmly upholding the party's discipline is the important responsibility of every party organization.... Delinquency in upholding party discipline shall be investigated." In serious cases, the party organization in question will, according to the gravity of the circumstances, be reorganized or dissolved. In regard to the momentous issue of tackling the party style by the whole party, our party organizations of all levels must, in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution, treat it solemnly and make strict demands. They must not merely assign the matter to the discipline inspection commissions and let it go at that. All problems which can be solved by the party organizations must be solved by them, instead of shifting them back and forth and leaving them hanging in midair. The practice of shifting matters back and forth and failing to carry out the proper functions must no longer be permitted. In regard to seriously slack and weak units which wage no struggle against the unhealthy trends, evade the contradictions, abandon principles, and even intercede in every way and cover up for the offenders, the high level party organizations must take full responsibility for their rectification. The party organizations of all levels, primarily the party committees and organizations of the county level and above, must give the matter their serious attention and mobilize the entire party. Their leaders must serve as models, and everyone takes the responsibility. Only by the concerted effort of the whole party and by reliance on the party organizations of all levels in the struggle against the unhealthy trends and the unlawful and undisciplined activities will we rapidly achieve the basic improvement of the party style.

3. The focus of discipline inspection work must be shifted from investigating and handling cases to party style rectification.

The fact that the party committees and organizations of all levels tackle the party style does not mean that the burden of the discipline inspection department is lightened; on the contrary, it is increased. The discipline inspection organizations of all levels must assist the party committees to perform the following tasks: earnestly investigating and studying, and promptly reporting to the party committees the conditions of party style and discipline; making suggestions on work planning and problem handling; inspecting and helping the lower level organizations to fulfill the party committees' relevant directives and decisions; investigating and handling major cases of a typical significance; reorganizing the weak and slack party organizations; guiding the basic level party organizations in discipline inspection work; educating the broad party members in party discipline. Delinquencies in rectifying the party style and tightening party discipline on the part of party organizations must be investigated. All comrades doing discipline inspection work must adjust their ideology to the new conditions, break down the old frameworks and old conventions with the spirit of reform, raise their consciousness and fully understand and shoulder their proper responsibilities.

Focusing on party style rectification does not mean that investigating and handling cases of law violations and discipline disruptions are no

longer important; they remain very important. The party organization of the locale must be relied on to investigate every case, skipping none. Cases of a typical nature must be selected and handled with a fanfare, in order to develop their negative educational effect, educate the whole party and further the improvement of the party style.

In regard to the investigation and handling of cases, the responsible comrades of the party committees and organizations must take an interest, organize and coordinate the departments concerned, and supervise and inspect the work. Attention must be given to integrating case handling with party style rectification and with cadre examination and leading team reorganization.

4. In tackling political discipline, we must shift from bringing order out of chaos to ensuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations and reform.

To correctly implement the program of the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping declared: "Without reform, it will be impossible to achieve the four modernizations. The reform must thread through the entire course of the four modernizations." It is an extremely important guiding ideology. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: From the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee to the 12th Party Congress, the general guiding ideology was "to bring order out of chaos." After the 12th Congress, it is "reform, viz., destroying the old to establish the new." Ensuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations and reform is the new task of the new period put forward by the Party Central Committee. Stressing political discipline inspection and political unity with the Party Central Committee in the past few years, we focused on bringing order out of chaos. Today, our emphasis on political discipline and on political unity with the Party Central Committee is to ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations and reform. This point must be clearly understood.

Naturally, the problems left from the previous period must be earnestly handled and responsibly solved. The unjust, false and wrong cases which have not been redressed, for instance, must be given prompt attention upon discovery and rectified case by case. We must sort out the "three categories of undesirables" infiltrating the leading teams and continue our work earnestly and in a down-to-earth manner.

Discipline inspection work also faces the issue of reform. To adapt to the demands of the new period and new tasks, comrades doing discipline inspection work must, together with the comrades on all fronts of the four modernization construction, study and promote the reform, safeguard the enthusiasm of those dedicated to the four modernizations and reform, and protect the new things. In regard to defects and mistakes, we must sincerely and patiently help the offenders correct them. Even if discipline has to be enforced, it must be done positively and with the attitude

of "curing the ailment to save the patient." In the future, except the "five categories of undesirables" listed by the Party Central Committee who must be handled and treated according to party policies, all others who made mistakes, whether during the "Great Cultural Revolution" or since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, must, as long as they have admitted and corrected their mistakes and devote themselves to the four modernizations and reform, be given full confidence and support; we must no longer dwell on the old accounts. I wish to stress here that promoting the great unity of the whole party has a most important special significance in our province. We must advocate giving consideration to the overall situation, mutual understanding, mutual trust, mutual support, holding intimate conversations and eliminating misunderstandings and estrangements, in order to further reinforce the unity of the party and ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations and reform.

5. We must understand and correct the unhealthy trends from the height of world outlook.

The Party Central Committee pointed out that the main current of the party is good, but the problem of impurity in ideology, in style and in organization indeed exists. It summarized the various unhealthy manifestations of the party style as liberalism in politics, ultra-egoism in ideology, factionalism in organization and bureaucracy in style. At its second plenary session, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission pointed out: The subjective reason for the unhealthy party style is "forgetting the lofty ideals of communism and the basic purpose of serving the people heart and soul." In other words, political liberalism, organizational factionalism and bureaucracy actually have their source in ultra-egoism and in the failure to establish firmly the world outlook of struggling for communism. Building the party to serve public interest or using the party for private gain is the sharpest and most sensitive touchstone to distinguish whether the party spirit of a Communist Party member is pure or impure and whether he is a communist or an egoist. The party constitution clearly stipulates that each and every Communist Party member must "struggle for communism all his life," that "no Communist Party member may seek private gain and special privileges," and that he "must never use public office for private gain and damage the public for the personal." In other words, serving the people heart and soul and never utilizing one's functions for personal purposes are the essential prerequisites of a Communist Party member.

During the revolutionary war, the party and the revolutionary army firmly established the glorious tradition of "taking not a needle or a thread from the masses." After the founding of the nation, the state constitution stipulated that the socialist public property is sacred and inviolable. Protecting the interests of the state and the people and serving the people heart and soul are determined by the party character and its historical mission, and absolutely no vacillation is permitted. We must strengthen study and education and understand, from the height of world

outlook, the incompatibility between egoism and the communist ideology and between using the party for private gain and the title of a Communist Party member. Only by firmly establishing the communist world outlook will we be able to defend the party's communist purity.

Tasks and Measures

First, we must concretely perform the following three tasks:

1. We must give first priority to the inspection of political discipline.

The targets of investigation are the leading cadres who resist the party's lines, principles and policies and commit all kinds of outrages. They include individuals and cases of covering up for and giving important posts to the "five categories of undesirables," taking unauthorized leaves from their posts and causing damage to the work, utilizing opportunities to waste money and privately divide up public property, and forming factions for nonorganizational activities; party organization leaders who refuse to struggle against the unhealthy trends and unlawful and undisciplined activities and who permit the spread of evil practices; incidents of retaliating against and making false accusations of the active elements who struggle courageously against unlawful and undisciplined activities and of advanced figures who devote themselves to reform and the four modernizations; the main responsible persons who are delinquent in their duties and cause serious losses to state assets; individuals and cases of telling lies, giving false testimony and sheltering economic criminals and undesirable elements.

Matters of the above categories, upon discovery, must be promptly investigated and strictly handled.

2. We must persevere in cracking down on the serious economic crimes, without any letup.

We must concentrate forces to handle the major and important cases and raise the case conclusion rate. This year, while investigating new cases, we must basically clear up the old ones. We must concentrate on the weak links and overcome the state of imbalance. We must focus on the units directly under the province, prefectures, municipalities and counties and the large plants and mines and enterprise units and intensively deploy the struggle. We must simultaneously clear up the unhealthy trends linked with the cases. Loopholes in regulations and systems and in operation and management, upon discovery and verification, must be blocked by the departments in charge.

The party committees must assign special persons in charge and hold scheduled discussions. The discipline inspection commissions or political-legal committees should take the lead and organize the units concerned of the public security, procuratorial-judicial, discipline inspection,

industrial-commercial and finance departments into an affairs handling organ of the party committee.

3. The provincial, prefectural (municipal) and county levels must, before the end of next June, completely clear up the various evil practices of using power for private gain which have aroused the strongest objections from the masses. In terms of the province, we must earnestly clarify and rectify instances of housing construction, housing assignment, "shifting from farming to nonfarming," and making special arrangements for children and relatives which involve the leading cadres and organs of the county level and above (including the responsible cadres of units directly under the county) and conclude the cases.

On the basis of the experiences of numerous advanced models, the rectification of the unhealthy trends has made a new development since the 12th Party Congress. Their common experience is: improving understanding by studying the documents; checking themselves against the provisions of the party constitution and launching earnest criticisms and self-criticisms; integrating the exemplary conduct of the leaders with mass supervision. We must investigate and study beforehand, clarify the circumstances and make the proper preparations. We must formulate concrete methods to rectify the unhealthy trends and submit them to the masses for discussion and approval.

Next, we must make proper arrangements on the following three matters:

1. We must strengthen the propaganda education on the party style and party discipline.
2. The provincial, prefectural and municipal party committees must launch pilot counties in the basic improvement of party style.
3. The discipline inspection commissions must participate in the pilot projects.

Lastly, we must properly build the discipline inspection structure and its personnel.

This year, the discipline inspection structure must be established and reinforced, forming a complete system reaching into each and every basic level organization.

When the above tasks are properly performed, we will be able to open a new phase in discipline inspection work and lay a firm foundation for the basic improvement of the party style. With the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee and the support of the broad party members and people, as long as we make our determination, fear no difficulty, unite as one and struggle vigorously, we will reach our goal.

6080

CSO: 4005/703

PARTY AND STATE

SHANXI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION EXAMINES PARTY WORK STYLE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: "Resolutely Support the Work of the Commission for Inspecting Discipline, and Take the Lead in Correcting Party Work Style"]

[Text] The reporter Wang Aisheng reports that: On 27 March, Li Ligong [2621 4539 0501], secretary of the Shanxi Provincial Party Committee, said at a work conference of the provincial party committee's discipline inspection commission that in order to bring about an improvement in party work style we must resolutely support the work of the commission for inspecting discipline and the standing committee members of the provincial party committee must take the lead in becoming good examples of people who uphold correct party work style.

Li Ligong said that at present there are some party organizations which are not active in supporting the work of the discipline inspection commission, deliberately make difficulties for it, obstruct the regular performance of the commission's tasks, and even attack and trump up false charges against the commission's cadres. This kind of phenomenon must be resolutely and strictly dealt with. We must definitely be resolute in our support of the discipline inspection commission, safeguard and persevere in our principles, and stand up to and struggle against those comrades who have poor party work style.

Li Ligong said that some party committees were quite incompetent in taking charge of the problem of party work style, and looked the other way in the face of unhealthy tendencies; that those in charge of some party organizations themselves took the lead in engaging in improper practices; and that this situation is absolutely not permitted. [He said that] the party committees at various levels must all select several examples that have led to the most complaints from the masses and whose influence has been particularly bad, conscientiously and strictly investigate and deal with them, take charge of these affairs one by one and produce results, so that the discipline inspection commission can then look into them and fulfill its commitment.

9634

CSO: 4005/678

PARTY AND STATE

REFORMS SEEN AS VITAL PART OF FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

Beijing LIAOWANG /OBSERVATION/ in Chinese No 2, 20 Feb 83 p 9

/Article by staff commentator: "Hold High the Banner of Reform"

/Text/ The important report entitled "Issues of the Four Modernizations and Reforms" made by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the National Conference on Ideological and Political Work for Staff and Workers served to write in behalf of the party Central Committee on the banner of socialist modernization and construction the glittering word: Reform.

--In order to engage in the four modernizations, we must carry out a series of reforms. Reforms must run through the whole process of the four modernizations. This should become an extremely important guiding ideology of our party in leading the four modernization efforts.

--The general principle of our reform work should be: proceed from reality, reform in an overall and systematic manner, and reform in a resolute and orderly manner.

--Reform is also a revolution, and a profound one at that. This revolution is not some "continuing revolution" by which "one class overthrows another"; it attempts, instead, to break down through reform the situation of "eating from the same big pot," fully mobilize people's socialist enthusiasm, and thereby elevate our productive forces fairly quickly to a new level.

--Our yardstick to measure whether our various reforms are correct or incorrect depends on whether or not they benefit the building of a Chinese-style socialism, whether or not they facilitate our country's prosperity and development, and whether or not they enhance the people's wealth and happiness.

--Having the courage to carry out reforms is the quality of a revolutionary. Comrades of the whole party and the working class must all stand at the very front of our reform program, support our reforms, participate in our reforms, and guide those reforms.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's profound discourse has provided a clear direction for this gigantic, complex great reform which we face.

Today, everybody is talking about the great significance of this reform, studying the magnificent goals of this reform, and formulating the concrete programs of this reform. But, how can we practically and effectively carry out this reform? In this regard, many things remain to be done. The most important among these is to have a contingent of cadres devoted to reform and to innovation, and to have a large number of leading cadres who hold high the banner of reform, stand at the front of our reform program, and are able to guide the masses to blaze the path and move forward.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, we have launched an overall effort to bring order out of chaos in the various political, economic, and cultural realms, carried out a series of profound reforms, and achieved remarkable results. The major reforms in the policies, institutions and management systems of agriculture, in particular, have quickly opened up a new situation in rural work and promoted the development of agricultural production and prosperity of the rural economy. But, people have all seen that, in the process of our effort to bring order out of chaos and to reform agriculture in the past few years, some places have undergone considerable changes, but some places have undergone only minor changes; some departments have achieved fast progress, while some departments have made only slow progress. Why? An important reason is that whichever area or department whose leadership body had emancipated its thinking and courageously carried out reforms, that area or department would also be able to follow the measures adopted by the Central Committee, make strides in reforms resolutely and orderly, and thereby achieve the results of reform; conversely, whichever area or department whose leadership group had not emancipated its thinking and had not been resolute in carrying out reforms, that area or department was then always found to be passive and lacking in achievements in its work. This historical lesson merits our attention.

At present, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the party and government leading organs of municipalities and prefectures under the jurisdiction of the provinces are carrying out organizational reforms. Moreover, administrative reforms should also be carried out at the county and commune levels. A major task in carrying out administrative reforms is to readjust the leadership groups. Those departments and units that have preliminarily completed their tasks in organizational reform must also further strengthen the building of their leadership groups. In this undertaking, they must pay attention to place those middle-aged and young cadres who are both virtuous and talented, who are able and strong, and who exhibit courage in carrying out reforms and innovation in leadership groups at various levels; it is necessary to turn the leadership groups at all levels into fighting castles that hoist high the banner of reform, stand at the front of reform programs, and participate in and lead such reforms.

To realize the effort of making the ranks of our cadres more revolutionary, younger, in average age, better educated and professionally more competent is in essence to cultivate a large contingent of reformers who dare to carry out reforms.

To carry out reforms, we must have foresight, courage, and resolve. We Communists are forever reformers of the old world and creators of the new world. We must turn a backward China into a rich and powerful China. We must bring about an overall new situation in socialist modernization and construction. We must build a Chinese-style socialism. This historical task requires us to carry out reforms in all aspects. Without reforms, we cannot bring about any new situation; without reforms, we cannot realize the goal of the four modernizations; without reforms, we cannot build a Chinese-style socialism. Therefore, whatever new ideas, new creations, and new experiences that tally with the interests of the people and the requirements of the times we should courageously absorb them; whatever old conventions, old practices, and old workstyles that are no longer commensurate with the requirements of our new historical tasks and revolutionary practices we should also courageously abandon them. Every cadre, especially leading cadre, must have such consciousness, such insight, and such resolve to follow the measures adopted by the Central Committee, carry out reforms resolutely and orderly and in an overall and systematic manner. If we remain shortsighted, hesitant, and fearful of doing this and that, then how can anything be created, or any progress be made?

To carry out reforms, we must have wisdom, ability, and insight. To make the ranks of our cadres better educated and professionally more competent, the broad masses of cadres must be able to acquire modern scientific and cultural knowledge and strengthen their ability to know the world and change the world. In this regard, the key lies in thoroughly eliminating "Leftist" influences, overcoming the prejudice of looking down on knowledge and looking down the intellectuals, and selecting a large contingent of intellectuals who have undergone the tests of actual struggles to leadership posts. It can be hardly adequate for anyone to try to lead the modernization drive without fairly advanced scientific and cultural knowledge. Nor can one hope to reap outstanding results in carrying out overall and systematic reforms without wisdom, ability or creative ideas.

To carry out reforms, we must have vigor, vitality, and zeal. To promote able and strong middle-aged and young cadres to be part of the various leadership groups, we must change the situation in which our cadres are becoming senile and incompetent, enable the broad masses of cadres to become vigorous, and ensure the availability of successors in the pursuit of our cause. Large-scale reform is a highly difficult and complicated thing. This therefore requires us to have large contingents of middle-aged and young cadres with full vigor and unlimited zeal to plunge into the reality of life, carry out investigation and study, study new situations and solve new problems and bring about a new situation with full devotion.

Without reforms, we cannot possibly realize the four modernizations. Without a contingent of cadres who are bold and good at blazing new trails we would not be able to carry out practical and effective reforms. Let us hold high the banner of reform and boldly march forward on the road of modernization!

9255

CSO: 4005/790

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTARY ON DESTROYING OLD, ESTABLISHING NEW

Harbin XUE LILUN [THEORETICAL STUDY] in Chinese No 2, 1 Feb 83 p 2

[Article: "Become Deeply Involved in Study To Destroy the Old, Establish the New"]

[Text] During the previous period, the study of the documents of the 12th Party Congress by the broad party membership, cadres and masses obtained outstanding results because of the great importance attached to it by all leadership levels. This study has attained a breadth of mobilization and height of mass enthusiasm never reached before. This is a Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong thought educational movement involving the whole party and the whole people. After undergoing study of the major content and basic spirit of the 12th Party Congress documents, the great majority of comrades had a more consistent understanding, improved their ideological understanding, brought forth their political enthusiasm, stimulated their revolutionary spirit, strengthened their faith in the great goals of implementing construction of socialist modernization and the three basic turns for the better, strengthened their belief in Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong thought, and increased their trust in the leadership of the party central committee. Party prestige has increased among the masses so the number of people seeking membership has risen and there is a constant emergence of new people, new events and new atmosphere. Such welcome changes thoroughly show the great authority of the 12th Party Congress and further encourage us to make progress in more closely studying the documents of the 12th Party Congress.

According to the "Arrangements Concerning the Study and Popularization of the 12th Party Congress Documents" by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department and approved by the central committee, the next stage of study will still focus on the 12th Party Congress spirit to make progress in unifying study of these documents with the party's central task and the tasks in all other areas and to make progress in understanding the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. There must be close unification of the study and popularization of the 12th Party Congress documents with the study

and popularization of the constitution adopted by the 5th Session of the 5th National People's Congress and such relevant documents as Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report concerning the 6th 5-year plan. The new constitution provides the overall framework for running the country and keeping the peace in the new period, so it must be closely studied and widely popularized. The 6th 5-year plan was designed as the primary blueprint for realizing our strategic goals over the next 20 years and is the current program for action for building socialist modernization in China. These documents are the concrete manifestation of the 12th Party Congress spirit and are even more concrete, more abundant and more advanced than the relevant parts of the 12th Party Congress documents. The proper study of these documents will lead to an even better understanding of the 12th Party Congress spirit, will promote progress in building socialist spiritual civilization, establishing a high level of socialist democracy and in promoting overall good growth of the socialist economy.

The study of the 12th Party Congress spirit and the establishment of the new conditions must be linked with ideology and the resolution of actual problems. Ever since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Congress, the party has reestablished the correct political line and has completed the restoration of order from chaos in the guiding ideology. Socialist construction in China, especially in the countryside, has truly gone through some earth-shattering transformations. However, in the campaign to eliminate the old and bring in the new, the professional work of quite a number of departments and cadres has not made a clearcut transformation of the guiding ideology and work methods; they still follow the old ways existing prior to the 3rd Plenum or prior to the "great cultural revolution" and follow the same old beaten path. Reliance on such outmoded ideology and methods makes it difficult to establish the new conditions. Therefore, the study of the 12th Party Congress spirit must be integrated with both ideology and practice and it ideologically must establish the idea that only through reform will there be progress; we must resolve upon reform, focus our attention upon reform and overcome conservatism, ossification and any other ideology which hinders these reforms. Leadership cadres of all levels must adopt a spirit of rectification, dare to open wide their thoughts, analyse themselves, consciously reveal the contradictions in their work and thought, truly unite their thought with the basic spirit of the 12th Party Congress and each major principle and policy, continuously investigate new conditions, solve new problems, suggest new methods and establish the new conditions.

11582
CSO: 4005/724

PARTY AND STATE

INDEPENDENCE, INITIATIVE TIE TO OPEN-DOOR POLICY URGED

Beijing LIAOWANG /OBSERVATION/ in Chinese No 2, 20 Feb 83 p 38

/Article by Liping /0500 1627/: "Maintain Independence and Keep the Initiative in One's Own Hands, the Open-door Policy"/

/Text/ The closed-door policy adopted by the Qing Government during the 18th century naturally had its rationale in self-defense and precaution; but it at the same time reflected the backwardness and decadence of the feudal rulers. They fundamentally failed and did not ever attempt, to understand what changes had occurred in the world; while domestic politics became so degenerate and the state treasury gradually became depleted, they still indulged in a dream to "confer virtue upon the four seas and rule over all the countries." At that time, envoys of capitalist countries of the West, for the sake of opening up markets and expanding their economy, came in droves; the Qing Government would invariably put up notices across the nation to call them "tribute missions" and require the envoys to prostrate and kowtow to the court, thus bragging that, "in terms of such a large number of countries paying tribute to us, there has never been any dynasty in the past that could have matched our Qing House." It is not hard to imagine its ignorance and supercilious arrogance in this regard.

Apart from being a laughingstock, what this supercilious arrogance and closed-door practice brought to the Qing House was nothing but backwardness and defeat. Fifty or so years later the Opium War took place; from then on, China step by step fell to the status of a semi-colony of the imperialist Powers. Then, the attitude of the reactionary rulers took a sharp turn and developed till the point when the Empress Dowager murmured about "measuring China's material strength in our effort to please our friendly allies." After the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty, rulers from Yuan Shikai to Chiang Kai-shek all inherited the tradition of the Qing Government in their foreign relations by single-mindedly practicing the self-debasing diplomacy of kowtowing to others, the only difference being that they had their respective masters.

From the closed-door policy to the diplomacy of kowtowing to others, and from supercilious arrogance to abject submission, there may seem to be sharp contrasts and two separate extremes, but these are in fact rather logical related developments.

A state and a nation can seek development only with independence and can achieve independence only with development. A closed-door policy and supercilious arrogance might seem to suggest independence, but they actually block the path of development. In the end, those who wanted to close their door to others became bombarded by foreign cannons that blasted their door wide open and those who wanted others to kowtow to them had to kowtow to others instead.

Contrary to the losing of rights and subjecting of their country to abuse by the reactionary rulers, one of the goals of the Chinese people in their undaunted, successive struggles for more than 100 years has been to establish no other than an independent, prosperous state. Not until the first five-star red flag flew over the Gate of Heavenly Peace did China ultimately cast off its abject, submissive status and thereby solemnly stood tall in the world.

A China which has had experiences in closing its door to the outside and submitting to others' acts of violations knows profoundly the value of independence and initiative; it also knows profoundly that, in order to be independent, it is necessary to achieve prosperity, and that, in an enclosed environment, without international economic and cultural exchanges and countries mutually learning from each other's strong points, it is not possible to speak of prosperity.

Independence and initiative and the open-door policy are definitely not mutually exclusive. This so-called independence and initiative is meant to be based on our own situation, based on the general interest of every nation to maintain world peace, and also based on our security interest in the conduct of our foreign policy; and the open-door policy is also meant to expand our external and technological exchange in order to strengthen our economic capabilities and accelerate the speed of our construction. An open-door policy under the principle of independence and initiative not only will not weaken our spirit of independence and keep the initiative in our own hands but also serve to reinforce the foundation of that independence and initiative.

The history of the humiliation of the past 100 years is now a relic of the past. Mentioning such a story of the past may help us understand the correct policy of today, because the formulation of a correct policy consists always of a summing up of historical experiences among which the painful lessons of iron and fire, and blood and tears can even be included.

9255

CSO: 4005/709

PARTY AND STATE

OPERATIONS OF WORKERS' POLITICAL SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Harbin XUE LILUN [THEORETICAL STUDY] in Chinese No 2, 1 Feb 83
pp 7-9

[Article by the Harbin Municipal Trade Union Federation: "How We Were Able To Persist in Operating the Workers' Political School"]

[Text] Our municipal trade union federation established a workers' political school in July of 1957, and, except for 8 years when it was closed down during the "Cultural Revolution," it has a history of 16 years of operation. During those 16 years, under the concerned observation of the municipal party committee, it has firmly upheld the principles of operating the school with thrift and hard work and offering mainly spare-time education. It has played a positive role in the effort to imbue the staff and workers with communist ideology, improve the quality of the staff and worker brigades, train the workers' theoretical core elements, and popularize the party's lines, principles and policies.

1. A core group of theoretical workers has been trained. Ever since the school was founded, there altogether have been 13 study classes held on the subject of the fundamental theories of Marxism and Leninism, and over 8,500 students from the more than 500 factories and enterprises in the city have been trained. They underwent systematic study in basic theory in which they established communist beliefs, heightened political awareness and strengthened their discernment. After returning to their grass-roots level the great majority of them were able to give leadership guidance, and a workers' theoretical brigade was then formed throughout the city. Twenty-five students from the Harbin Flax Mill wrote nearly 200,000 characters of explanatory materials and personal experiences concerning their study of the 12th Party Congress documents. They presented their materials to the staff and workers more than 450 times. 2. The school has nurtured the workers and the cadres and given them an ideological foundation. After the students of this school undergo study they demonstrate clearcut improvements in their level of political theory and their work abilities, so many of these comrades are sooner or later appointed to leadership sentry posts. According to a study of 1,040

students who attended the school after 1974, 526 were promoted to cadre level and 39 were transferred to provincial and municipal level party committee schools, journalism units or grassroots level party schools to carry out professional and theoretical education or perform educational work, while some were elected to membership in the provincial philosophical society. These events had a direct relationship to their acquisition of education in Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong thought and the building of a theoretical foundation at the workers' political school. 3. The popularization of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong thought and the party's lines, principles and policies. In the last 16 years, in addition to systematically educating the students in Marxist theory, we have heeded the municipal party committee in each study period by providing for the needs of the staff and worker masses and for grassroots level requirements by holding more than 3,000 lectures on the party's line, principles and policies and the tasks in the general trend, with student attendance reaching over 1.3 million person-times. After smashing the "gang of four" and especially after the Third Plenum, the lectures covered the topics that practice is the only true standard for experience, the firm support of the four fundamental principles, the "four point policy" for readjusting the national economy, and the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the Nation." 4. The school has guided the political study of the city's staff and worker masses. Since the founding of the nation, our organization has compiled over 70 sets of materials for study of about 1 million characters and printed up and distributed 56,900 volumes of materials. We moreover have sent taped recordings of lessons to the grassroots level and have duplicated tapes for them to aid the grassroots level in properly carrying out study by the staff and worker masses. We held guidance conferences on the 12th Party Congress documents to train 1,500 theoretical core elements for the grassroots level and played an active role in guiding the study of the staff and worker masses.

The main reasons why the workers' political school has continued to operate and develop are as follows:

1. A Clearcut Guiding Ideology and a Firm Direction for School Operations.

The unions are the schools for studying communism and their basic tasks are to teach the staff and worker masses Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong thought, improve their awareness of communist thought and have them shoulder the great historical tasks of the proletariat.

The operation of various types of schools and study classes and the development of the role of unions as schools for studying communism are glorious traditions of the Harbin labor movement. As

early as 1946 after the army occupied Harbin, with party leadership the city started up a workers' night school to carry out the labor movement, establish unions, organize the workers to conduct Marxist and Leninist education, improve the class consciousness of the workers and masses, and train a large number of cadres for the party. The establishment of our workers' political school was the continuation of this glorious tradition and, under the new conditions, was the assumption of the important tasks of training a workers' theoretical backbone and carrying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong thought to the staff and workers. Because there was a clearcut ideology for operating the school, whenever the process of running the school ran into any difficulty or setback there was no wavering or dismay.

During the "ten years of chaos," the workers' political school was forced to cease operations for 8 years. In 1973, the federation of trade unions was reorganized and after arrangements were made the municipal party committee granted permission to reopen the school in October of 1974, and we then began classes, including an introduction to philosophy, a review of political economics, a systematic presentation of the philosophical works of Comrade Mao Zedong and other such Marxist works as "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "Materialism and Empirical Criticism." However, because of the disturbances created by the "gang of four," we temporarily advocated some mistaken viewpoints and made some incorrect statements. After smashing the "gang of four" and especially after the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Central Committee we immediately summed up the lessons of our experiences and restored order from chaos in our theories, firmly upheld practice as the only real measure of examining the truth, organized systematic study, and restored the original aspect of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong thought. The mistaken tendency that "political theory is useless" also influenced the political school and some cadres were then unwilling to again study theory. Under these conditions, we repeatedly studied the relevant central committee directives and the 3rd Plenum spirit and realized that in the new period if we are to build China into a modernized, powerful socialist state we must carry out education of the staff and worker masses in communist ideology and in supporting the four fundamental principles and must continually improve the political awareness of the staff and worker masses. We eliminated the disturbances and continued to operate the school. Since 1979 we have conducted 5 special theory classes on philosophy and political economics and have trained a total of 525 people. This included 13 courses which were set up in conjunction with the 2-year philosophy program of Heilongjiang university. Last August, 275 students passed the examinations given for this program and received professional degrees from the university.

2. Be Realistic, Decide Upon the Content of Study

Deciding upon the nature of the content for study is related to the important issue of whether or not a political school can persist in its operations. Our basic principles are to be realistic and support the unity of theory and practice. In educational content, we focus on the scientific system of Marxist theory and carry out systematic education by teaching a sequence of the basic principles of Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism along with the history of social development, the history of the Communist Party of China, the history of the international communist movement and over 12 classics of Marxism and Leninism, including the "Communist Manifesto," "On Capitalism," "On Opposing Dühring" and "The State and Revolution." We induce the students who are studying basic theory to make an effort in grasping and applying a Marxist stance, viewpoint and methodology. At the same time, we must closely unite the situation and tasks of each period and from the high level of Marxist theory popularize the party's lines, principles and policies. The teaching of basic principles is integrated with the study of classic works and the teaching of the classic works is integrated with a penetrating examination of basic principles. The students have announced their satisfaction: "At the workers' political school the content of study is both systematic and abundant, and we study both original works and theory," and "For the beginners it is very enlightening and it improves those who have studied the subject before."

In running the school, the method that was adopted is "large classes for dissemination and small classes for raising standards, properly carry out the course of lectures and emphasize guidance." This satisfies the varying needs of students and enables them to truly derive some benefit from their study. The term "large classes for dissemination" means that the large-scale study classes disseminate basic Marxist knowledge and are the force which guides the training of the broad masses; it lasts about one year. The term "small classes raise the standards" means that for those students who have a certain level of basic theory a systematic theoretical education is carried out, and, in addition to systematically teaching theory, the students also study the history of philosophy and related classics to enable them to attain a fairly systematic grasp of basic Marxist theory. The course lasts for either 18 months or 2 years. The term "properly conduct the course of lectures" primarily refers to unification of the party's central tasks, popularizing policy regarding current events and providing guidance in studying major documents. Those who attend these classes are grassroots level propaganda cadres and theoretical guidance personnel. The size of the classes varies, as does the length of the course. The term "emphasize guidance" means that for the more difficult points and for issues raised during study there is emphasis on selecting a few special topics for guided study.

3. Guarantee Quality Education with a Concurrently Employed Teaching Staff

The key link in properly operating a school and guaranteeing quality education is to build a teaching staff that is concurrently employed, that has a fairly high theoretical level and that is enthusiastically dedicated to serving the proletariat. We used the recommendations of the concerned departments and participation in academic discussion and academic activities to become thoroughly familiar with the teachers' levels and then chose 60 fairly well-known professors and lecturers from the provincial and municipal groups involved with theoretical matters to concurrently work on our teaching staff. This concurrently employed teaching staff is quite stable in that two-thirds of the comrades teaching at the political school have been there since the founding of the school.

The teaching staff we hired is able to communicate enthusiasm and concern in a variety of ways. They do not complain of hardships or go after money, but work hard to make a positive contribution by training workers to be a theoretical backbone. Although these teachers are heavily involved with teaching and scientific research tasks at their schools and also have many social activities, they nonetheless do not let things interfere with their courses at the political school. In their many years of concurrent teaching and practice they always look upon their classes at the political school as serving the proletariat and as a very good opportunity to learn from the proletariat. It allows the theoretical workers to leave the schools and find the best classroom in which to popularize Marxism and Leninism for the proletariat.

There was strong support for building this concurrently employed teaching staff, support which came from the concerned colleges and institutions and from the provincial and municipal schools. The party committee of the provincial committee's party school viewed the workers's political school as an important base from which to popularize Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong thought for the workers and appointed 5 assistant professors and 6 lecturers to do some concurrent teaching at the workers's political school.

4. Thoroughly Develop the Role of Union Activitists, Rely on the Masses in Operating the School

In relying on the masses in school operations we arrived at these "four reliances": 1. Rely on grassroots level union organizations. For each session, the grassroots level union had the responsibility of selecting the students, organizing the classes and groups, appointing people to be in charge, organizing the discussions and providing instant liason with the school whenever any problems arose. 2. Reliance on the class committee and the class monitors. Each class had a committee which was composed of the school's full-time cadres and the monitor of each class and which was

responsible for investigating the implementation of the teaching plans, reporting the students' needs in teaching and views on the faculty's teaching. 3. Rely on a concurrently employed faculty. The faculty was invited to aid in planning and deciding upon each sessions's study content, teaching plan, teaching program and classtime arrangements. 4. Rely on the students themselves. Mobilization of student activism helps the school in some tasks and resolves some difficulties. The political school has heavily relied upon the grassroots level union organizations to unify the union activists who have a strong sense of responsibility and certain organizational skills to share in properly operating the school.

5. Party Concern and Attention are the Basic Guarantee of a Well-Run Workers' Political School

The fact that the workers's political school was able to persist in its operations is inseparable from the fact of party concern and support. During the early period of building the school, the provincial and municipal party committees provided us with many valuable directives. They encouraged us to properly run the workers' political school and correctly popularize Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong thought for the workers. Whenever our work encountered difficulties we always received immediate attention from the leadership comrades of the municipal committee. During three years of economic difficulties, Ren Zhongyi [0117 0112 1138], who was then the first secretary of the municipal party committee, pointed out that the secretariat of the municipal party committee wished to lecture at the political school and to participate in the studies of the workers' theoretical groups. He personally participated in the study of one group and this provided great encouragement for the school and the students. During the ten years of chaos the school ceased operations, but then reopened with the personal concern and support of the municipal party committee. At the first opening day ceremony after resuming operations, five secretaries of the municipal party committee attended and made speeches. Comrade Li Jianbai [2621 0494 4101], who then was the first secretary of the municipal party committee, asked that we, "definitely continue our correct operation of the workers' political school and struggle to train even more theoretical key elements for the various grassroots level units of the entire city." This demonstrated even further approval for the direction of the workers' political school and strengthened our faith in maintaining our school operations. The propaganda department of the municipal party committee concretely guided and aided us in arranging the study content; the director of the propaganda department personally invited people to teach; several deputy directors frequently lectured to the students, asked about school operations and the teaching, student and study conditions, gave ideological reports and helped resolve problems. In the process of operating the school we also received strong support from various grassroots level party committees and the staff and workers of the party

committees of many units who had studied at the political school actively created conditions by giving support in such areas as arranging study times, places for discussions and modes of transportation. Practice proves that with the concern and attention of the municipal party committees and the strong support of the primary level party committees the workers' political school has the fundamental guarantees for proper operation.

11582

CSO: 4005/724

PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI UNDERTAKES ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM OF RURAL COMMUNES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 83 p 4

[Article: "Fengyang County's Organizational Reform of Separating Government Administration From Commune Management Fundamentally Completed"]

[Text] The 45 communes of Fengyang County, Anhui Province have already fundamentally completed their organizational reform of separating government administration from commune management, and at present are in the process of finalizing and perfecting it.

As early as August 1981, Fengyang County, on the basis of the new situation of the rapid development of the rural economy, undertook the reform of its rural organizational system, beginning with a pilot project affecting Kao Cheng Commune, the most economically active; following their experience with this commune, they gradually extended their reform to cover the entire county.

After the separation of government administration from commune management, the number of different administrative levels was reduced, as was the number of cadres. The number of committee members of the county's 45 township party committees then totaled 274, a reduction of 24 compared with the 298 members of the original commune party committee. The county as a whole originally enjoyed a fixed allowance of over 1,600 production brigade cadres, which has now been reduced to 1,062; production team cadres have also been reduced from 19,000 to 7,800.

In the course of this reform, and through an election, an exception was made to promote seven cadres who have not been relieved of production duties to serve as heads or deputy heads of townships. They are to receive a fixed amount of pay during the period they hold their new positions, receiving remuneration appropriate to administrative cadres of equivalent rank in government service; and they will not withdraw from the land the production of which their families have responsibility for. If they fail to be elected the next time, they will return to the village to work and the cadre remuneration they had received during their period in office will be cancelled. Ma Yuhui, a cadre not removed from production duties at Ma Miao Production Brigade, Jing Shan Commune, graduated from upper middle school in 1963, thereafter normally immersed himself in hard work, and for this

reason was warmly supported by the masses. In the election for head of the township, he received all of the votes. After he became head of the township, he very quickly opened up a new prospect, so that every aspect of the township's work showed a new improvement.

The fact that separating government administration from commune management is good for promoting the development of the rural economy has already been demonstrated in some communes. After Kao Cheng People's Commune, in which the organizational reform was put into effect earliest, became a purely economic organization, they adopted all kinds of ways to pool their resources and have the commune members become shareholders, set up 66 factories, and arranged to assemble a rural reserve work force of over 2,400 persons, enabling the total output value of industrial sideline production to increase from 2 million yuan to 3.1 million yuan which yielded a net profit of 420,000 yuan.

9634

CSO: 4005/678

PARTY AND STATE

MORE LEEWAY IN PROMOTION OF YOUNGER CADRES URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Niu Dongyin [3662 2639 0603] and Zheng Ping [6774 1627]: "On 'Being Fair'"]

[Text] In the work of selecting cadres, one frequently hears comments about "being fair." The leading bodies of some units were originally quite "old," and the people that can be selected to take their places are also already getting "old." Why aren't any of the very many outstanding young people selected for promotion? The answer that is given is: "If these old comrades are not promoted, and young people are promoted first, it wouldn't be fair." Some leading bodies urgently need scientific and technical personnel who have had technical training and who have a full understanding of their professions, yet it is difficult for intellectuals with outstanding ability in their professions to find themselves among those selected for advancement, and the reason given is: "We must be fair to all."

Comrades who hold this kind of view about "being fair" are mainly those who lack correct understanding of the party's line on cadres in the new period.

Our party's cadres are the public servants of the people, and selecting some comrades for promotion to positions of leadership is done with the intention of having them take on the heavy burden of leadership work and guide the masses to step up the pace of building the four modernizations. However, some comrades do not understand the matter this way; they consider positions of leadership to be a kind of "emolument," and consider being selected for promotion as a kind of "recompense" for comrades' hard work, and hence, if we promote those with a shorter employment record, we must first promote those with a longer history of employment; if this group of cadres is promoted, then the other group must also be promoted according to a definite proportion. This whole business of "being fair" is nothing but the old conventional thinking of "in discussing salary, arrange people according to their age" working its usual mischief. This method of selecting cadres for promotion is in violation of our aim of building up our leading bodies, and has had a negative influence on the selection for promotion of truly outstanding elements. From this it can be seen that if we really want to promote to positions of leadership a large number of cadres who are rich in years and strong in abilities, and who have both talent and good moral character, then we must also expend a great deal of effort in helping some comrades to extricate themselves from the trammels of the notion "in discussing salary, arrange people according to their ages!"

9634

CSO: 4005/678

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUNAN UNIVERSITY GROUP REORGANIZATION

Leading Group Reorganization

OW100113 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] According to a report by the Hunan People's Broadcasting Station, on the afternoon of 6 May, the Hunan University party committee announced the readjustment of the university's leading group for implementing policies on intellectuals. Liu Jiucheng, deputy secretary of the university party committee and formerly deputy leader of the group for implementing policies, has withdrawn from the leadership for implementing policies on intellectuals, and Professor Shi Renqiu and Associate Professor Peng Zhaofan have been made members of the leading group.

Shi Renqiu and Peng Zhaofan had written to RENMIN RIBAO exposing problems in the implementation of policies on intellectuals in Hunan University. They spoke out from sense of justice, made suggestions and worked for the implementation of policies on intellectuals and enjoyed wide support from the teachers. The decision was welcomed by the cadres and masses.

According to a report by this station's reporter (Li Zhenxiang), the Hunan University party committee has approved the admission of 30 comrades, including Professor (Zhou Yanhui) and Associate Professors (Liao Muqiao) and (He Jixiong) to the CPC as probationary party members. A solemn admission ceremony was held on the evening of 5 May. This group of new party members include 1 professor, 3 associate professors, 13 lecturers, 6 cadres and workers and 7 students.

The admission of intellectuals to the party at Hunan University has produced a widespread and good political impact. It is learned that, since last year, more than 570 teachers, students and workers have submitted applications for party membership to party organizations.

Policy Group

HK070307 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpts] At a gathering of 250 cadres convened by Hunan University on 6 May, Yang Shijie, secretary of the university CPC committee, announced the decision of the committee on readjusting the university's leadership

group for implementing policies on intellectuals. The decision said that Liu Jiucheng, deputy leader of the group and deputy secretary of the university CPC committee, has withdrawn from the leadership group, and professors Shi Renqiu and Peng Zhaofan have been made members of the group.

Shi Renqiu and Peng Zhaofan had written to RENMIN RIBAO exposing problems in the implementation of policies on intellectuals in Hunan University.

Since the provincial CPC committee's work team entered the university, the university CPC committee has, with the help of the provincial CPC committee and the work group, analyzed the press and radio exposure of problems in implementing policies in the university over the past few months. The university CPC committee held: There are many problems and obstacles in implementing policies in the university. The progress of this work has been slow. The teachers and staff members are very unhappy and worried over this state of affairs. They have strongly demanded that the CPC committee strengthen leadership, eliminate leftist influence, clear away all obstacles, and speed up implementation of the policies on intellectuals. The party committee therefore reached the above-mentioned decision, after serious discussion.

A responsible comrade of the provincial CPC committee work group spoke at the gathering.

CSO: 4005/806

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

INTELLECTUAL POLICIES--Since late March, the education front in Hunan has carried out an all-round and deepgoing review of the implementation of policies on intellectuals since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. The review has [word indistinct] on deputies and deputy professors, special-grade teachers, lecturers, faculty assistants, and backbone teachers in secondary and primary schools, embracing over 40,000 persons. During this review, individual visits have been paid to prestigious professors and deputy professors, special-grade teachers and other high and medium-grade intellectuals, and each of the problems they have raised has been studied. Forums of various types have been held of backbone teachers in secondary and primary schools, to listen to their views and demands. The units concerned have acted to solve a number of problems that can be solved. Housing conditions for some teachers in Chaling County were poor. After hearing a report on this, the county CPC committee and government immediately decided that the county construction committee should build new quarters for them. In the future, 20 percent of new houses built are to be allocated to teachers. [Text] [HK070248 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 May 83]

CSO: 4005/806

HEBEI'S GAO YANG CRITICIZES ATTITUDES TO REFORM

HK180543 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 18 Apr 83 p 5

["Special Dispatch from Beijing": "Gao Yang Article Criticizes the Malaise of the Times"]

[Text] One of the difficult problems in the nation's party and government structural reform is how to expedite the selection and promotion of those young and energetic cadres who have both ability and political integrity to the leading positions so as to renovate the leading organs. At present, the party and government leading organs at the provincial level have absorbed some fresh elements in the course of reform, but generally the change of the structure of the leading organs is not significant and many party committee first secretaries still remain in their position, ready for a second transition. This situation reflects the fact that the work of selecting and assigning cadres of the CPC is not all plain sailing.

In a recent article published in the third issue of the monthly GONGCHANDANG YUAN [the communist party member] the first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee Gao Yang commented: In the current work of selecting and promoting cadres, five ideological malaises of "old, leftist, selfish, one-sided and passive" attitudes must be overcome.

The "old" attitude means the old ideology, old conceptions and old habits in dealing with the work of selecting and assigning cadres, based on promotion by seniority. The young and middle-aged cadres are considered "not well qualified, inexperienced, and unable to do the work well."

The "leftist" attitude means the slighting of knowledge and the intellectual: Leading cadres with this mentality are passive and reluctant to implement the policy of the CPC Central Committee concerning the intellectuals, and they think that "the intellectual cadres can be employed in terms of their expertise only and should not be given important or leading positions."

The "selfish" attitude means treating the work of selecting and assigning cadres selfishly. The expression of this attitude is to select and promote cadres on the basis of private relationships and factional preferences. They are very lenient toward those who committed grave errors during the cultural revolution and are jealous of those who are able and talented. They are afraid that others would do a better job.

The "one-sided" attitude means treating the work of selecting and assigning cadres with one-sidedness. In the work of selecting and promoting cadres, they always give preference to the cadres of those units and departments which are familiar to them; they are hard and domineering toward the new cadres and find fault with their work. They willfully want to look for cadres who are "always correct" and "perfect."

The "passive" attitude means the passive manner of waiting and dependence on others in dealing with the work of selecting and assigning cadres. Because they cannot think things out, they only wait for direction and assignment by the leading authorities and they will not make any positive move of their own accord.

CSO: 4005/770

END